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A review of the *Stathmopoda pedella* species-group (Lepidoptera: Stathmopodidae) from Japan

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Abstract The *Stathmopoda pedella* species-group is newly proposed and characterized by the absence of forewing vein CuA_2, the presence of a pair of small projections on the cephalic margin of the tegumen and the very large cucullus in the male genitalia. Five new species, *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., *S. atridorsalis* n. sp., *S. dorsioculella* n. sp., *S. sericicola* n. sp. and *S. centihasta* n. sp. are included in the species-group in Japan. The adult external characters, wing venation and male and female genitalia of two known Japanese species belonging to the species-group, *S. pedella* (Linnaeus, 1761) and *S. stimulata* Meyrick, 1913, as well as of the five new species are illustrated and compared in detail.

Key words genitalia, *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., *S. atridorsalis* n. sp., *S. dorsioculella* n. sp., *S. sericicola* n. sp., *S. centihasta* n. sp., taxonomy, wing markings, wing venation.

Introduction

Stathmopoda is the largest genus within the Stathmopodidae and contains more than 200 species. It is mainly distributed in the tropical to subtropical regions and known to be a group with diverse feeding habits. Up to the present, 20 species have been recorded in Japan (Terada and Sakamaki, 2013; Terada, 2013a, b). But many species have been left unidentified. When I had an opportunity to examine specimens of *Stathmopoda* sp., which were recorded in Oku (2003) as species similar to *S. pedella* (Linnaeus, 1761) and *S. stimulata* Meyrick, 1913, and other Japanese species similar to them, I found five undescribed species in Japan. These species show the following synapomorphies: a pair of small projections developing on the cephalic margin of the tegumen and a very large cucullus in the male genitalia, characters which other members of the genus do not share. In this paper, I establish the *Stathmopoda pedella* species-group, and describe five new species with illustrations of diagnostic characters.

Materials and Methods

Some of the specimens were received from Dr K. Yasuda at the National Institute for Agro-Environmental Sciences, Ibaraki-Pref., Japan (NIAES), Dr T. Yamauchi at the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo, Hyogo-Pref., Japan (MNHAH), Mr T. Mano at the Toyota Yahagi River Institute, Aichi-Pref., Japan (TYRI), Mr Y. Manabe and Mr S. Sameshima and are deposited in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Kagoshima University, Japan (KGU). The other specimens were borrowed from the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Osaka Prefecture University, Japan (OPU), the Hokkaido University Museum, Japan (HoUM) and the Ehime University Museum, Japan (EUM).

Wing venation was observed after preparation. Detached wings were cleaned to remove scales with a raccoon-fur brush in 40% EtOH, and were stained with acid fuchsine solution. Male and female genitalia were dissected after maceration for about 6 h in 10% KOH solution, heated with lactic acid in a drying oven (60°C), and stained with mercurochrome solution.

The terminology follows Kasy (1973), Yasuda (1988) and Koster and Sinev (2003).

Taxonomy

The *Stathmopoda pedella* species-group

This new species-group contains the following eleven species: *Stathmopoda pedella* (Linnaeus, 1761), *S. hexatyla* Meyrick, 1907, *S. stimulata* Meyrick, 1913, *S. grandisella* Sinev, 1995, *S. neohexatyla* Li and Wang, 2002, *S. baotianmana* Li and Wang, 2002, *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., *S. atridorsalis* n. sp., *S. dorsioculella* n. sp., *S. sericicola* n. sp. and *S. centihasta* n. sp.

Diagnosis. The ground color of the forewing is ocher to yellow. Two brown to blackish brown fasciae or blotches are usually present on the forewing at about 1/3 and 2/3, and these markings are connected with each other by a brown to blackish brown streak. The forewing is lanceolate, widest near base and 11-veined. The discoidal cell is long and occupying 2/3 of wing. The costal fold of

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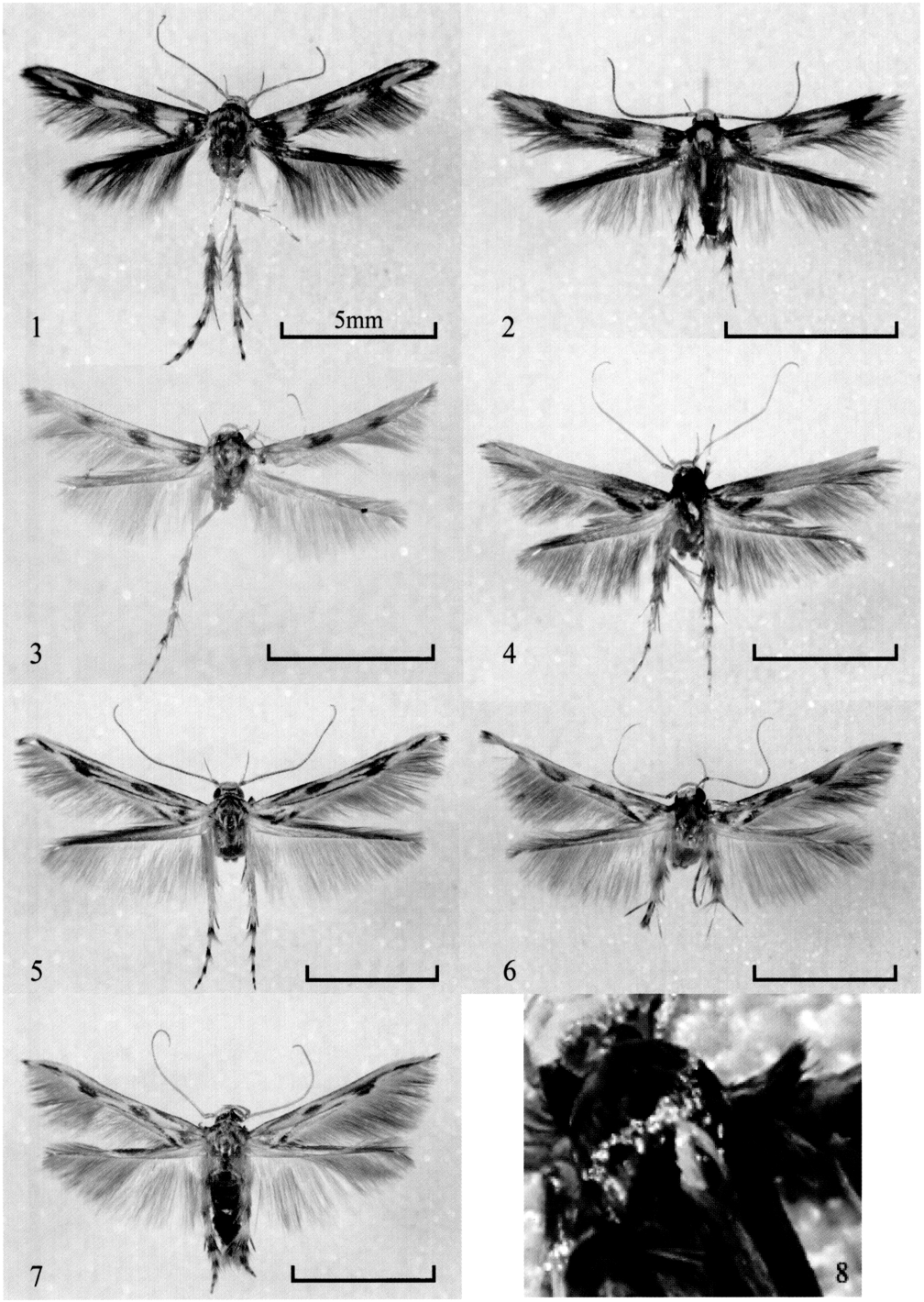

Figs 1-8. Adult specimens. – 1, Holotype, *Stathmopoda pullicuneata* n. sp. ♂; 2, *S. pedella* ♂; 3, holotype, *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. ♂; 4, holotype, *S. dorsioculella* n. sp. ♂; 5, holotype, *S. sericicola* n. sp. ♂; 6, holotype, *S. centihasta* n. sp. ♂; 7, *S. stimulata* ♂. 8, dorsal markings on thorax of *S. dorsioculella* n. sp.

the forewing is present in some species, *S. atridorsalis* n. sp., *S. dorsioculella* n. sp. and *S. sericicola* n. sp. In the veins, R_2 arises from near the upper angle of the cell, R_4 and R_5 are stalked, CuA_1 is rudimentary and present only near the dorsum, and CuA_2 is absent. The hindwing is narrow and usually 9-veined. The discoidal cell is open. In the veins, Rs runs to near the apex of the costa, M_2, M_3, and CuA_1 are stalked and in common with CuA_2, and CuA_2 run to about 1/3 of dorsum. In the male genitalia, a pair of small projections is present on the cephalic

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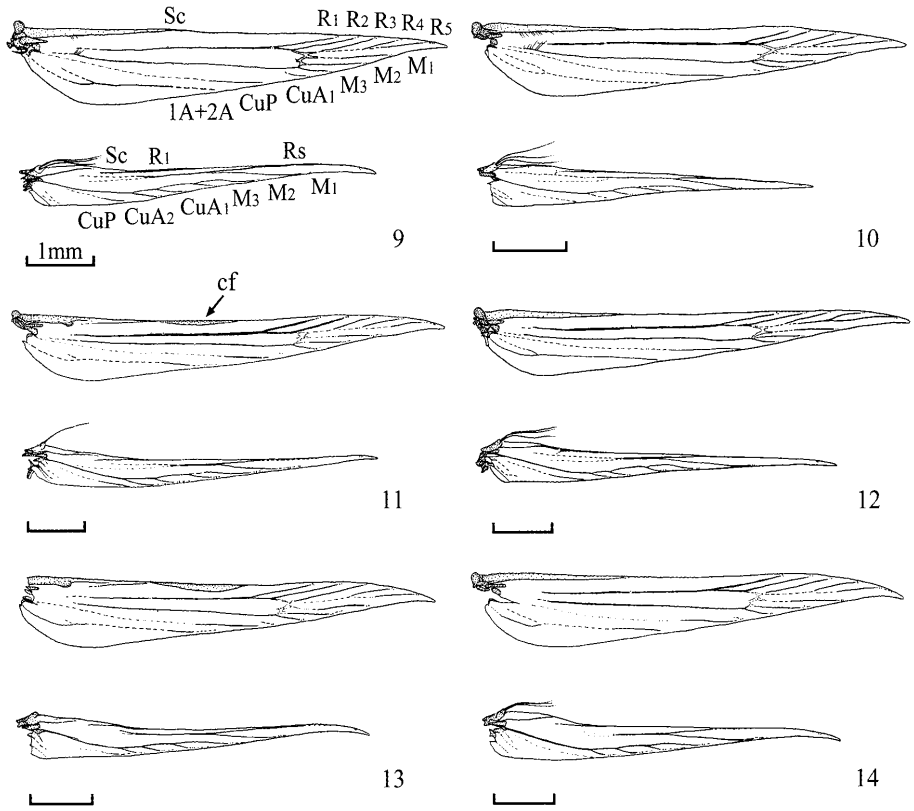

Figs 9-14. Wings 1: shape and venation. – 9, *Stathmopoda pullicuneata* n. sp. ♀ ; 10, *S. pedella* ♀; 11, *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. ♂ (cf: costal fold); 12, ditto ♀; 13, *S. dorsioculella* n. sp. ♂; 14, ditto ♀.

margin of the tegumen, and the cucullus is very large. In the female genitalia, the ostium bursae is rectangular, the some lamellae are usually present near connection of ductus bursae and corpus bursae, and ductus seminalis is stout.

Key to the species of *Stathmopoda pedella* species-group

1. Forewing with a brown-colored blotch at 1/3. In male genitalia, sacculus apically obscure. In female genitalia, bulla originating from near caudal margin of corpus bursae. 2

-. Forewing without a brown-colored blotch at 1/3; with four narrow brown streaks. In male genitalia, sacculus apically round. In female genitalia, bulla absent; ductus seminalis originating from near cephalic margin of corpus bursae..... *S. dorsioculella* n. sp.

2. Only one brown-colored fascia or blotch present near base of forewing. 3

-. A brown-colored blotch and one to three streaks present near base of forewing..... 8

3. Forewing with an apical brown-colored streak or dots. 4

-. Forewing without an apical brown-colored streak or dots. 7

4. In male genitalia, vinculum without saccus. In female genitalia, corpus bursae with one signum. 5

-. In male genitalia, vinculum with saccus. In female genitalia, corpus bursae with two signa. 6

5. Thorax with a brownish black arched fascia. In male genitalia, aedeagus with cornuti. ..... *S. pullicuneata* n. sp.

-. Thorax without a brownish black arched fascia. In male genitalia, aedeagus without cornuti. ..... *S. neohexatyla* Li and Wang

6. Ground color of occiput white. In male genitalia, cucullus trapezoidal. ..... *S. baotianmana* Li and Wang

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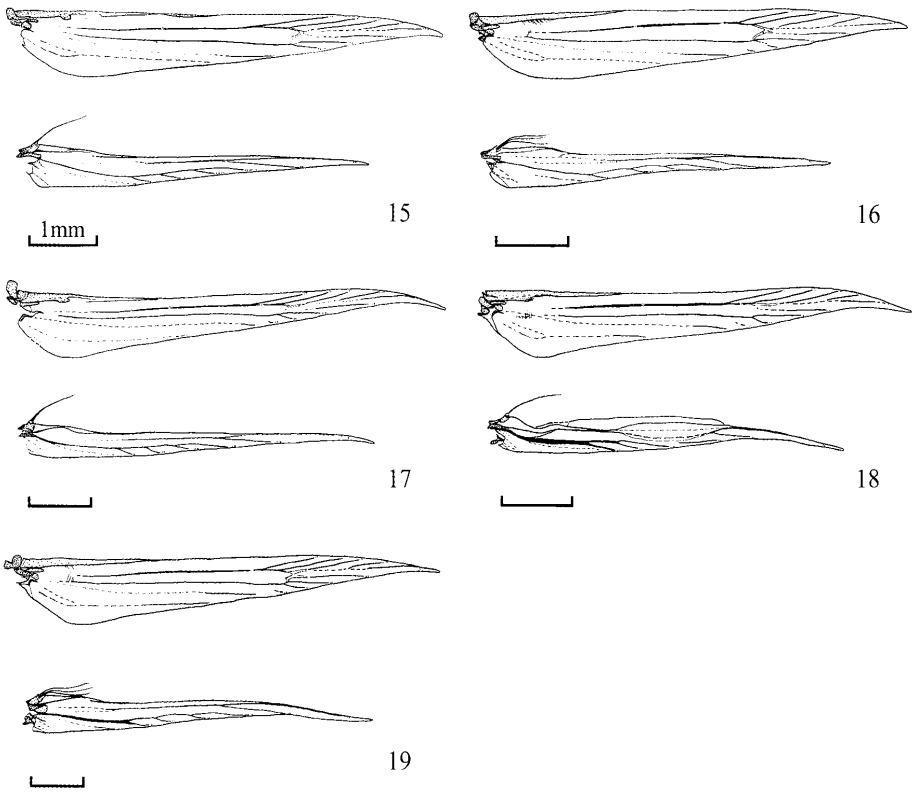

Figs 15-19. Wings 2: shape and venation. – 15, *S. sericicola* n. sp. ♂; 16, ditto ♀; 17, *S. centihasta* n. sp. ♂; 18, *S. stimulata* ♂, costal fold of hindwing unfolded; 19, ditto ♀.

-. Ground color of occiput dark brown. In male genitalia, cucullus oval. ..... *S. atridorsalis* n. sp

7. Wing expanse about 18-20 mm. Eighth abdominal segment of male dorsally with tuft of club-shaped setae. In female genitalia, apical part of ductus seminalis stout. ..... *S. hexatyla* Meyrick

-. Wing expanse about 11-14 mm. Eighth abdominal segment of male dorsally without tuft of club-shaped setae. In female genitalia, apical part of ductus seminalis not stout. ..... *S. pedella* (Linnaeus)

8. Hindwing of male with a costal fold. In female genitalia, ductus bursae without lamellae. ..... *S. stimulata* Meyrick

-. Hindwing of male without a costal fold. In female genitalia, ductus bursae with lamellae. 9

9. An apical brown-colored streak of forewing narrow, connected with fascia at 2/3. 10

-. An apical brown-colored streak of forewing a broad and blotch-like marking, interrupted with fascia at 2/3. ..... *S. sericicola* n. sp.

10. Wing expanse about 15 mm. In female genitalia, apical part of ductus seminalis triangular. ..... *S. centihasta* n. sp.

-. Wing expanse about 19 mm. In female genitalia, apical part of ductus seminalis not triangular. ..... *S. grandisella* Sinev

Stathmopoda pullicuneata n. sp.

[Japanese name: Futo-obi-maikoga]

Stathmopoda sp. 1: Oku, 2003: 39.
Stathmopoda sp. 1: Terada and Sakamaki, 2013: 227, pl. 29, figs 3-4.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *S. sericicola* n. sp., *S. centihasta* n. sp. and *S. stimulata* but can be distinguished by the presence of a brownish black basal fascia on the forewing and a fuscous hindwing. This species is also very similar to *S. pedella* and *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. but can be distinguished by the apical

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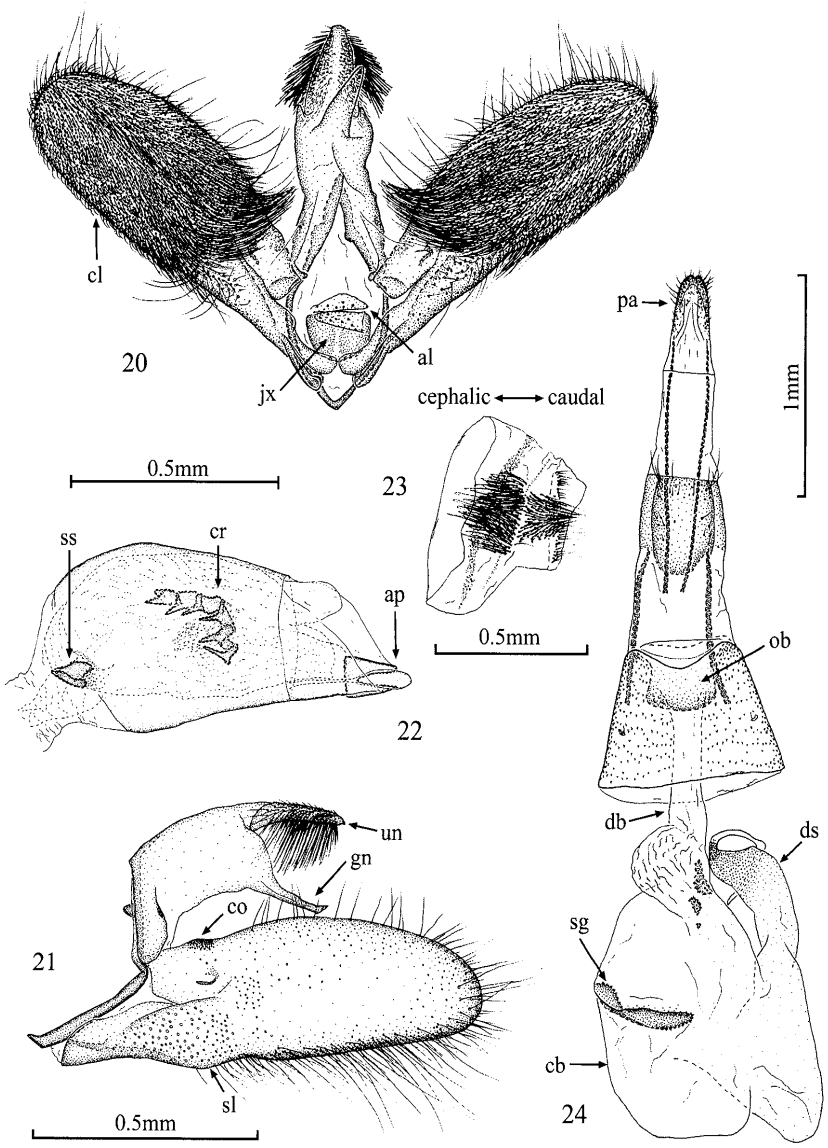

Figs 20-24. *Stathmopoda pullicuneata* n. sp., genitalia. – 20, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted (cl: cucullus; jx: juxta; al: anellar lobes); 21, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar robes and juxta omitted (un: uncus; gn: gnathos; co: costa of valva; sl: sacculus); 22, aedeagus (ap: apical patch of stimuli; cr: cornutus; ss: sclerotized structure); 23, dorsal view of eighth abdominal segment of male; 24, ventral view of female (pa: papillae anales; ob: ostium bursae; db: ductus bursae; cb: corpus bursae; sg: signum; bu: bulla; ds: ductus seminalis).

streak of the forewing and the color of the occiput and hindwing. In this species, the apical streak of the forewing is present. Occiput and hindwing are ocher and fuscous. In contrast, *S. pedella*, the apical streak is absent. Occiput and hindwing are yellow and fuscous. In *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. the apical streak is present but obscure. Occiput and hindwing are dark brown and pale fuscous. This species is especially similar to *S. neohexatyla* Li and Wang, 2002, but can be distinguished by the markings of the thorax. In this species, three brownish black arched fasciae are present on the thorax. In contrast, in *S. neohexatyla*, blackish speckles are present (See Li and Wang, 2002).

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the following characters. The tuft of short setae is present on the eighth

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abdominal segment of the male. The saccus is absent, and six spiniform cornuti are present in the aedeagus. A wrinkled pouch is present on the ductus bursae at connection of ductus and corpus bursae. One signum is present, and bulla originates from near caudal margin of corpus bursae.

Description. Wing expanse 7.3-14.2 mm. Forewing length 3.5-6.6 mm. Labial palpus ocher, ventrally white, dorsally with brownish black patch around connection of first and second segments; third segment sometimes dorsally darkened towards apex. Antenna ocher; scape dorsally ocher to brown. Vertex ocher; frons white; occiput ocher, with brownish black cephalic margin. Tegula ocher, apically brownish black, with brownish black fascia near base. Thorax ocher, with three brownish black arched fasciae near cephalic margin, at cephalic 1/4 and at middle of mesothorax; brownish black blotch present at caudal margin of mesothorax.

Wing markings (Fig. 1). Forewing ocher; costa brownish black, sometimes paler towards apex; three brownish black fasciae running near base, and at about 1/3 and 2/3 of wing; second and third fasciae not reaching costa, outwardly oblique; two brownish black streaks running from costal end and middle of second fascia, respectively; first streak connected with third fascia, running to near apex; second streak on CuP, unconnected to third fascia. Cilia fuscous, sometimes brownish black at apex of wing. Hindwing and cilia fuscous.

Wing venation (Fig. 9). Forewing, costal fold of male forewing absent. Sc connected with costal margin of wing at basal 3/8. R_1 running from about distal 1/10 of cell; R_3 from upper angle of cell; R_4 and R_5 in common with R_3. M1 and M_2 parallel; M_2 and M_3 from lower angle of cell. CuA_1 sometimes rudimentary near base. 1A+2A running to about 3/7 of dorsum. Hindwing 5/6 as long as forewing.

Legs dorsally ocher, ventrally white; fore-femur and -tibia ventrally brownish black; mid-tibia dorsally brown near base, dorsally with verticillbristle at middle and apex; hind-tibia dorsally with verticillbristle at about 1/3, 5/9 and apex; ventral side gray; first to fourth segments of hind-tarsus brownish black near apex, with ocher to brown verticillbristle at apex of first to third segments. Abdomen dorsally fuscous, ventrally white; spine row of abdominal terga present, on second to seventh segments in male, second to sixth in female.

Male genitalia (Figs 20-23). Membranous eighth abdominal segment dorsally with tuft of short setae. Uncus stout, tapering caudally, with blunt apex; setae occurring on lateral side. Gnathos as long as uncus, narrowly tongue-shaped. Tegumen dorsocephalically with a pair of small projections. Valva narrowest near base, with round apex; costa nearly flat dorsally, with some long setae; cucullus very large, oval, 2.5 times as long as uncus, with numerous setae on inner surface; sacculus sclerotized, apically obscure, ventrally with setae. Vinculum elongate, round cephalically; saccus absent. Juxta subrectangular. Anellar lobes developed, narrowly subtriangular, sclerotized, with setae on surface. Aedeagus about four times as long as uncus, stout, tapering towards apex; about six short spiniform cornuti arranged on vesica; sclerotized structure present near base, subrectangular and thin; apical patch of stimuli present near apex of aedeagus, 3/10 length of aedeagus, with round apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24). Seventh sternum with slightly emarginate caudal margin. Papillae anales longer than wide, weakly sclerotized, dorsally with many short and long setae; joint membrane between papillae anales and eighth abdominal segment longer than papillae anales. Eighth abdominal segment sclerotized except lateral side, cephalodorsally round, with short and long setae arranged along caudal margin. Apophysis posterioris long; apophysis anterioris about 7/9 as long as apophysis posterioris. Ostium bursae subrectangular, with microsetae on inner surface; a pair of folds present near cephalic margin. Ductus bursae shorter than length of corpus bursae; large wrinkled pouch present at connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Corpus bursae with two to three spinose lamellae near connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Signum situated at about middle of corpus bursae, with serrate margin. Bulla originating from near caudal margin of corpus bursae, stout. Ductus seminalis assimilated with bulla, stout, apically with microspines.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, Gokasho-Town, Shiga-Pref., Japan, 7. vii. 1989, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 10069), deposited in KGU. PARATYPES, Japan: Honshu: 1♀, Tsunatori, Morioka-City, Iwate-Pref., 27. vii. 1995, N. Doi (1♀ Gen. sl. no. M-10222); 1♂, Furukawa, Miyagi-Pref., 23, vii, 1993, G. Ogawa (1♂ Gen. sl. no. M-10223); 1♀, Oumeitei, Nasu Imperial Villa, Tochigi-Pref., 31. vii, 2003, Y. Arita; 1♀, Ditto, 3. viii. 2007, Y. Arita. 1♀, Ito, Shizuoka-Pref., 15. vii. 1976, S. Issiki. 1♀, Mt. Giigatake 1100m, Omachi-City, 27. vi. 2001, T. Mano (1♀ Wing sl. no. 11006); 2♀, Takayama-City, Gifu-Pref., 25. vii. 1954, A. Mutuura; 1♀, Hikagedaira, Gifu-Pref., 1-3. viii. 1981, T. Tanabe; 1♀, Gokasho-Town, Shiga-Pref., 7. vii. 1989, T. Mano; 1♀, Kaminomura-Vill., Hakusan-Town, Mie-Pref., 9. vii. 1991, T. Mano; 1♀, Shinsui-Park, Nishiki, Kisei-Town, 24. vi. 2000, T. Mano; 1♂, Shimada, Ureshino-

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Town, Mie-Pref., 8. vi. 2001, T. Mano; 1♀, Enokiyama, Magome- Town, Toyoake-City, Aichi-Pref., 30. vi. 2001, Y. Yoshitsuru; 1♂, Asahi-haighland, Asahi-Town, Aichi-Pref., 13. vii. 1996, T. Mano; 1♂, Ditto, 5. vii. 1997, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11108, 1♂ Wing sl. no. 13056); 1♀, Mt. Sanage, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 17. vii. 1976, B. Tanaka (1♀ Wing sl. no. 11139); 1♀, Sasabara-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 29. vi. 1995, B. Tanaka; 2♀, Nishihirose, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 2. vii, 18. viii. 1996, T. Mano (1♀ Wing sl. no. 11001); 1♀, Matsumine-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 13. vi. 2001, T. Mano; 1♂, Iwakura-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 7. vi. 2002, T. Mano; 1♀, Shimokawaguchi-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 10. vii. 2008, T. Mano; 1♀, Takadoya-shicchi, Odagi-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 28. vii. 2009, T. Mano (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 10060); 1♂, Mt. Rokusho, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 9. vii. 1977, Y. Arita (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11102); 3♀, Mt. Hiei-zan, Kyoto-Pref., 4. viii. 1954, A. Mutuura; 1♂, detail locality unknown, Kyoto-Pref., 8. vii. 1950, Takeuchi; 1♀, Ditto, 21. vii. 1957, Takeuchi; 1♂ 1♀, Soni-kogen, Soni-Town, Nara-Pref., 19. vii. 2008, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 10059); 2♀, Mt. Iwawaki, Kawachinagano-City, Osaka-Pref., 3. viii. 1951, A. Mutuura; 2♂ 2♀, Tondabayashi, Yamate-Town, Osaka-Pref., 2, 8, 14, 20. vii. 1978, S. Moriuti (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 10094); 1♀, Misaki-Town, Osaka-Pref., 31. viii. 1979, T. Saito; 1♂, Mt. Makio, Osaka-Pref., 14. vii. 1981, K. Yasuda; 1♀, Ditto, 26. vii. 1982, K. Yasuda; 1♀, Mt. Mikusa, Nose-Town, Osaka-Pref., 27. vi. 1991, T. Ueda; 1♂, Ditto, 24. vi. 1993, T. Ueda; 1♀, Mt. Oyorogi, Takano-Town, Hiroshima-Pref., 12. viii. 2000, T. Yamauchi (Light trap); 1♂ 1♀, Chojahara, Geihoku-Town, Hiroshima-Pref., 10. vii. 2001, I. Ohshima; 3♂ 2♀, Nagano, Jinseki-Town, Hiroshima-Pref., 21. vii. 2001, T. Yamauchi (Light trap); 1♀, Jikamuro, Touwa-Town, Yamaguchi-Pref., 2. viii. 1988, T. Mano; 1♀, Ditto, 1. viii. 1989, T. Mano; 1♀, Ditto, 1. viii. 1990, T. Mano (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 10084). Shikoku: 1♂, Matsuyama-City, Ehime-Pref., 10. vi. 1956, S. Hisamatsu; 1♂, Omogo-kei, Kumakogen-Town, Ehime-Pref., 15. vi. 1956, M. Okada. Kyushu: 1♀, Miuta, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki-Pref., 23. vii. 1996, T. Yamauchi; 2♀, Shitaru, Kamiagata-Town, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki-Pref., 4. vii. 2008, T. Mano; 1♀, Korimoto, Kagoshima-City, Kagoshima-Pref., 4. vi. 2010, T. Terada (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 10107).

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Host plants. Unknown.

Biology. Scarcely known. Adults were collected in June to August at least.

Etymology. Pullus (Latin) = dark. Cuneus (Latin) = wedge. The specific name, *pullicuneata*, derives from wedge-shape marking which consist of the dark brown fascia and streak of forewing (Fig. 1).

Remarks. This new species and *S. neohexatyla* Li and Wang, 2002 are particularly similar to each other. It is difficult to distinguish them from each other by the female genitalia, but this species can be distinguished from *S. neohexatyla* by the presence of cornuti in the aedeagus.

Stathmopoda pedella (Linnaeus, 1761)

[Japanese name: Kiiro-obi-maikoga]

Phalaena (Tinea) pedella Linnaeus, 1761: 367.
Tinea alucitella [Denis and Schiffermüller], 1775: 144.
Tinea cylindrella Fabricius, 1777: 295.
Tinea angustipennella Hübner, 1796: 69, pl. 29, fig. 197.
Ypsolophus cylindricus, Fabricius, 1798: 507.
Oecophora fastuosella Costa, 1836: 279, pl. 2, fig. 7.
Cosmopteryx pedella, Zeller, 1839: 210.
Stathmopoda pedella, Herrich-Schäffer, 1853: 283.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *S. sericicola* n. sp., *S. centihasta* n. sp. and *S. stimulata* but can be distinguished by the presence of a brownish black basal fascia on the forewing and the fuscous hindwing. This species is also very similar to *S. pullicuneata* n. sp. and *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. but can be distinguished by the lack of an apical streak on the forewing and the color of the occiput and hindwing. The occiput and hindwing are yellow and fuscous respectively. In contrast, *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., an apical streak is present and the occiput and hindwing are ocher and fuscous respectively. In *S. atridorsalis* n. sp., an apical streak is present but obscure. The occiput and hindwing are dark brown and pale fuscous respectively.

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the following characters. The cucullus is oval and twice as long as the uncus. Two signa are present, and a pouch of the ductus bursae is present at the connection of ductus and corpus bursae.

Description. Wing expanse 11.1-13.8 mm. Forewing length 5.1-6.5 mm. Very similar to *S. pullicuneata* n. sp, but differing in the following characters. Antenna ocher to pale fuscous. Vertex and occiput yellow. Tegula brownish black. Thorax yellow; prothorax and cephalic margin of mesothorax brownish black.

Wing markings (Fig. 2). Forewing yellow; second and third fasciae reaching costa, first streak running from near costa of second fascia to third fascia, sometimes assimilating with costa; sometimes a small brownish

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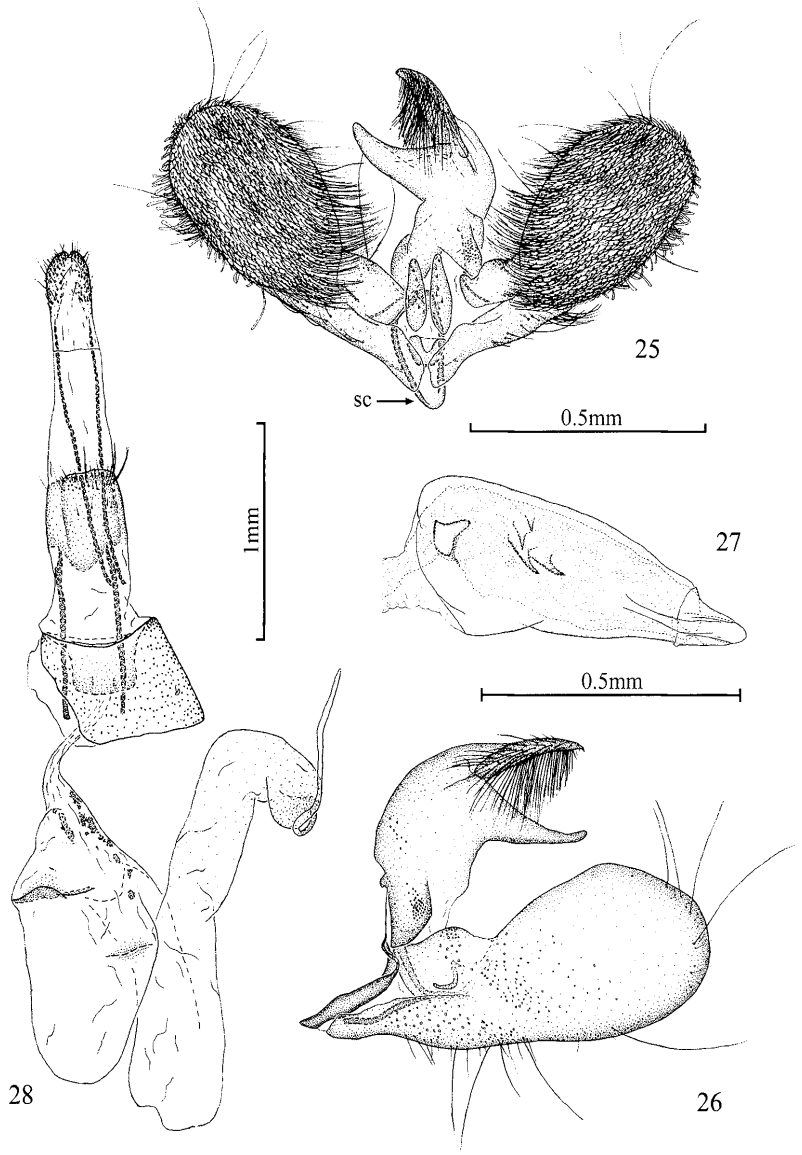

Figs 25-28. *Stathmopoda pedella*, genitalia. – 25, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted (sc: saccus); 26, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar lobes and juxta omitted; 27, aedeagus; 28, ventral view of female.

black blotch present at apex of wing.

Wing venation (Fig. 10). Forewing, Sc connected with costal margin of wing at basal 1/3. M_2 from lower angle of cell. 1A+2A running to 2/5 of dorsum. Hindwing 4/5 as long as forewing. R_1 weakly connected with Rs.

Legs ocher to yellow; fore-femur to -tarsus ventrally brownish black; hind-tibia dark brown in apical 1/4, dorsally with dark brown verticillbristles at about 1/3, 2/3 and apex; first and second segments of hind-tarsus dark brown near apex, with dark brown and ocher verticillbristle at apex. Male genitalia (Figs 25-27). Tuft of short setae of membranous eighth abdominal segment absent. Costa of valva round dorsally; cucullus twice as long as uncus. Saccus 1/5 length of uncus and round cephalically. Juxta trapezoidal. Anellar lobes narrowly oval. Aedeagus three times as long as uncus, with four spiniform cornuti on vesica; apical patch of stimuli 1/3 length of aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28). Joint membrane between

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papillae anales and eighth abdominal segment twice as long as papillae anales. Apophysis anterioris about 2/3 times as long as apophysis posterioris. Ductus bursae with pouch at connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Corpus bursae with some scattered spinose lamellae near connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Two signa situated near caudal margin and middle of corpus bursae respectively, narrowly crescent-shaped, with serrate margins; some sparse microspines present around signa; first signum longer than second. Ductus seminalis long.

Specimens examined. JAPAN. Hokkaido: 1♀, Mt. Daisetsuzan, 18. vii. 1952, A. Mutuura; 1♀, Nukabira, Kamishihoro-Town, 23-25. vii. 1990, Y. S. Bae; 1♂, Jozankei, Sapporo-City, 12. viii. 1996, Y. Sakamaki (Light trap) (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11161); 1♀, Eniwa-keikoku, Eniwa-City, 31. vii. 2001, K. Sugisima. Honshu: 1♀, Oomaruhopposhamen 1450m, Nasu Imperial Villa, Tochigi-Pref., 1. viii. 2003, Y. Arita. Nagano-Pref.: 11♀, Kisojihara, Nagawa-Vill., 2. viii. 1989, T. Kumata; 1♀, Karei-kogen 1600m, Hase-Vill., 24. vii. 1990, T. Mano (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 10082); 1♂ 1♀, Kisoiihara, Nagawa-Vill., 21. vii. 2002, B. W. Lee, N.H. Ahn and K. Yamada; 1♀, Minodo, Chono-City, 16. viii. 2002, B. W. Lee, N.H. Ahn and K. Yamada. Gifu-Pref.: Takayama-City: 1♂ 1♀, Hikagedaira, 21-22. vii. 1980, T. Tanabe; 1♀, ditto, 1-3. viii. 1981, T. Tanabe (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11146); 1♀, ditto, 25-26. vii. 1983, T. Tanabe; 1♀, Hikagedaira, 18-21. vii. 1981, K. Yasuda (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11104, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 11120) 1♀, ditto, 26. viii. 1982, K. Yasuda (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11109); 1♂, Nakao, 30-31. vii. 1981, T. Tanabe (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11122). 1♀, Oshirakawa, Mt. Hakusan, Shirakawa-Vill., 6. viii. 1980, T. Tanabe (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11123). 1♂ 1♀, Mt. Wasamata, Kamikitayama- Vill., Nara-Pref., 24. vii. 1992, T. Ueda. 1♂, Mt. Makio, Osaka-Pref., 10. v. 1982 (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11080); 1♀, Shiozuka-kogen 900m, Miyoshi-City, Tokushima-Pref., Shikoku, 24. vii. 2011, Y. Manabe.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu and Shikoku. Europe except the extreme north and south-east, in the southern part in mountain areas; the Caucasus, Russian Far East (Koster and Sinev, 2003). North America (Hodges, 1983).

Host plants. *Alnus glutinosa* (L.) Gaerth. and *A. incana* Willd. (Betulaceae) (Koster and Sinev, 2003).

Biology. This species is univoltine. Adults emerge at the end of June to July (Koster and Sinev, 2003), and were collected in August. Larvae live from September in unripe fruit and mainly feed on seed of the host plant; when fully fed they pupate in a silky cocoon spun among grains of sand on the ground (Stainton, 1868, 1870). The adults are easily attracted to light and repose on the upper or underside of leaves of the host plant (Koster and Sinev, 2003).

Remarks. The deep-colored individuals of this species are similar to those of the males of *S. callicarpicola* Terada, 2012, but the former can be distinguished by the coloration of the vertex, which is yellow, but fuscous in *S. callicarpicola*.

Stathmopoda atridorsalis n. sp.

[Japanese name: Se-guro-futo-obi-maikoga]

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *S. sericicola* n. sp., *S. centihasta* n. sp. and *S. stimulata* but can be distinguished by the presence of a dark brown basal fascia on the forewing and the dark brown occiput and prothorax. This species is also very similar to *S. pullicuneata* n. sp. and *S. pedella* but can be distinguished by the apical streak of the forewing and the color of occiput and hindwing. In this species, the apical streak is present but obscure. Occiput and hindwing are dark brown and pale fuscous respectively. In contrast, *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., the apical streak is present and the occiput and hind wing are ocher and fuscous respectively. In *S. pedella*, the apical streak of the forewing is absent and the occiput and hind wing are yellow and fuscous respectively.

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the following characters. A pair of caudal crescent-shaped projections is present on the dorsal side of the eighth abdominal segment of the male. Many microspines are present on the lateral surface of the tegumen near the connection of tegumen and valva, and more than ten spiniform cornuti are present. Some spinose lamellae and wrinkles are present on the corpus bursae near the connection of ductus and corpus bursae.

Description. Wing expanse 12.7-15.1 mm. Forewing length 5.9-6.9 mm. Labial palpus pale ocher, ventrally white. Antenna ocher. Vertex and frons white; occiput dark brown. Tegula dark brown, paler towards apex. Prothorax dark brown. Mesothorax brown, with three dark brown arched fascia at cephalic margin, cephalic 2/5 and middle; pale ocher blotch present at caudal margin of mesothorax, with dark brown spot at caudal margin.

Wing markings (Fig. 3). Forewing pale ocher; costa dark brown, paler towards apex; dark brown fascia running near base; two dark brown blotches present at 1/3 and 2/3, connected with each other by a dark brown streak; a dark brown to brown streak on CuP, connected with first blotch, sometimes extended towards base; an obscure brown streak from second blotch to near apex; cilia pale

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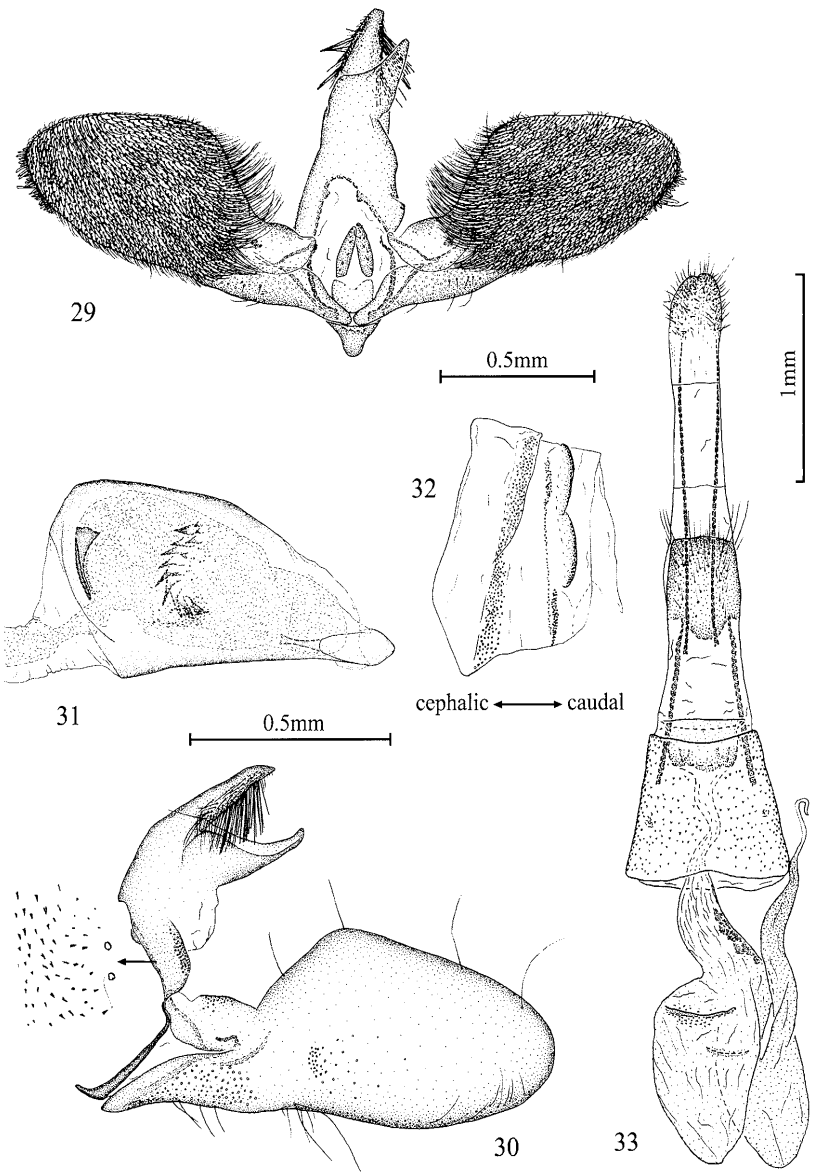

Figs 29-33. *Stathmopoda atridorsalis* n. sp., genitalia. – 29, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted; 30, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar lobes and juxta omitted; 31, aedeagus; 32, dorsal view of eighth abdominal segment of male, some setae of a pair of caudal projections omitted; 33, ventral view of female.

fuscous, dark brown at apex of wing. Hindwing and cilia pale fuscous.

Wing venation (Figs 11-12). Forewing, costal fold present at about 3/7 in male, very small. Sc connected with costal margin of wing at basal 1/3. R_1 running from distal 1/8 of cell; R_3 and R_4 from upper angle of cell. M_2 and M_3 from lower angle of cell. CuA_1 sometimes absent. 1A+2A running to about 4/9 of dorsum. Hindwing 4/5 as long as forewing. Sometimes R_1 weakly connected with Rs.

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Legs dorsally ocher, ventrally white; fore-femur and -tibia ventrally brown to dark brown; a dark brown spot occupying area around connection of mid-femur and -tibia; mid-tibia dorsally with pale ocher verticillbristles at middle and apex; hind-tibia dorsally with pale fuscous verticillbristles at about 1/4, 2/3 and apex; first to fourth segments of hind-tarsus dark brown near apex, with verticillbristles at apex of first to third segments. Abdomen dorsally pale fuscous, dorsally with pale ocher caudal margin to each segment; ventrally white; spines of abdominal terga present on second to seventh segments in male, second to six segments in female.

Male genitalia (Figs 29-32). A pair of caudal crescent-shaped projections present on dorsal side of membranous eighth abdominal segment, weakly sclerotized; setae occurring at caudal margin. Uncus stout, tapering caudally, with truncate apex; setae occurring on lateral side. Gnathos tapering caudally, as long as uncus, with round apex. Tegumen dorsocephalically with a pair of small projections; many microspines present on lateral surface near connection of tegumen and valva. Valva narrowest near base, with round apex; costa slightly round dorsally, with some long setae; cucullus very large, oval, dorsally weakly angled at basal 3/10 of cucullus, about three times as long as uncus, with numerous setae on inner surface; sacculus sclerotized, apically obscure, ventrally with setae. Vinculum elongate; saccus 1/3 length of uncus and round cephalically. Juxta subrectangular. Anellar lobes developed, narrowly oval, weakly sclerotized, with setae on surface. Aedeagus stout, about 3.5 times as long as uncus; triangular spicules present on vesica; more than ten short spiniform cornuti arranged on vesica; sclerotized structure present near base, subrectangular and thin; apical patch of stimuli present near apex of aedeagus, 1/3 length of aedeagus, broad, with round apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33). Papillae anales slightly longer than wide, weakly sclerotized, dorsally with many short and long setae; joint membrane between papillae anales and eighth abdominal segment longer than papillae anales. Eighth abdominal segment sclerotized except laterally, cephalodorsally round, with short and long setae arranged along caudal margin. Apophyses posteriores long; apophyses anteriores about 5/9 times as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae rectangular, with microsetae on inner surface; a pair of folds present near cephalic margin. Ductus bursae as long as length of corpus bursae, with some spinose lamellae and wrinkled near connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Corpus bursae with two signa, situated near caudal margin and 4/7 of corpus bursae, narrowly crescent-shaped, with serrate margin; first signum with sparse microspines around signum; first signum longer than second. Bulla originating from caudal margin of corpus bursae. Ductus seminalis assimilated with bulla, with microspines.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, Sapporo-City, Hokkaido, Japan, 30. vii. 1952, A. Mutuura (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11164), deposited in OPU. PARATYPES, JAPAN. Honshu: 1♂, Doaiguchi, Gunma-Pref., 20. viii. 1969, S. Shimeki (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11172, 1♂ wing sl. no. 14002); Nagano-Pref.: 1♂ 4♀, Shiga-kogen, 29. vii. 1982, H. Hara (1♂ 2♀ Gen. sl. no. 11105, 11131, 11132, 1♂ 2♀ wing sl. no. 11155, 11156, 14004).

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido and Honshu.

Host plants. Unknown.

Biology. Scarcely known. Adults were collected at least from July to August.

Etymology. Ater (Latin) = dark. Dorsum (Latin) = back. The specific name, *atridorsalis*, derives from the dark brown thorax (Fig. 3).

Remarks. This new species might be particularly closely related to *S. dorsioculella* n. sp. and *S. sericicola* n. sp., because these species share the costal fold of the male forewing (Figs 11, 13, 15) and the presence of many microspines on the surface near the connection between tegumen and valva in the male genitalia (Figs 30, 34, 39).

Stathmopoda dorsioculella n. sp.

[Japanese name: Ne-guro-maikoga]

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by a unique eye-shaped ocherous marking on the mesothorax and four brown narrow streaks on the forewing.

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the following characters. The apex of the sacculus is round. Many microspines are present on the lateral surface of the tegumen near the connection of tegumen and valva, and more than seven spiniform cornuti in the aedeagus are joined with each other at base. One signum is present, and the ductus seminalis originates from near the cephalic margin of the corpus bursae.

Description. Wing expanse 13.5-15.6 mm. Forewing length 7.0-7.5 mm. Labial palpus pale ocher, ventrally white, first segment dorsally brown; second segment dorsally darkened towards base. Antenna pale ocher; scape dorsally ocher to brown. Vertex pale ocher to brownish black; frons white; occiput brownish black. Tegula brownish black. Thorax ocher to brown, with two brownish black arched fasciae near cephalic margin and at 1/3 of mesothorax; a pair of brownish black triangular

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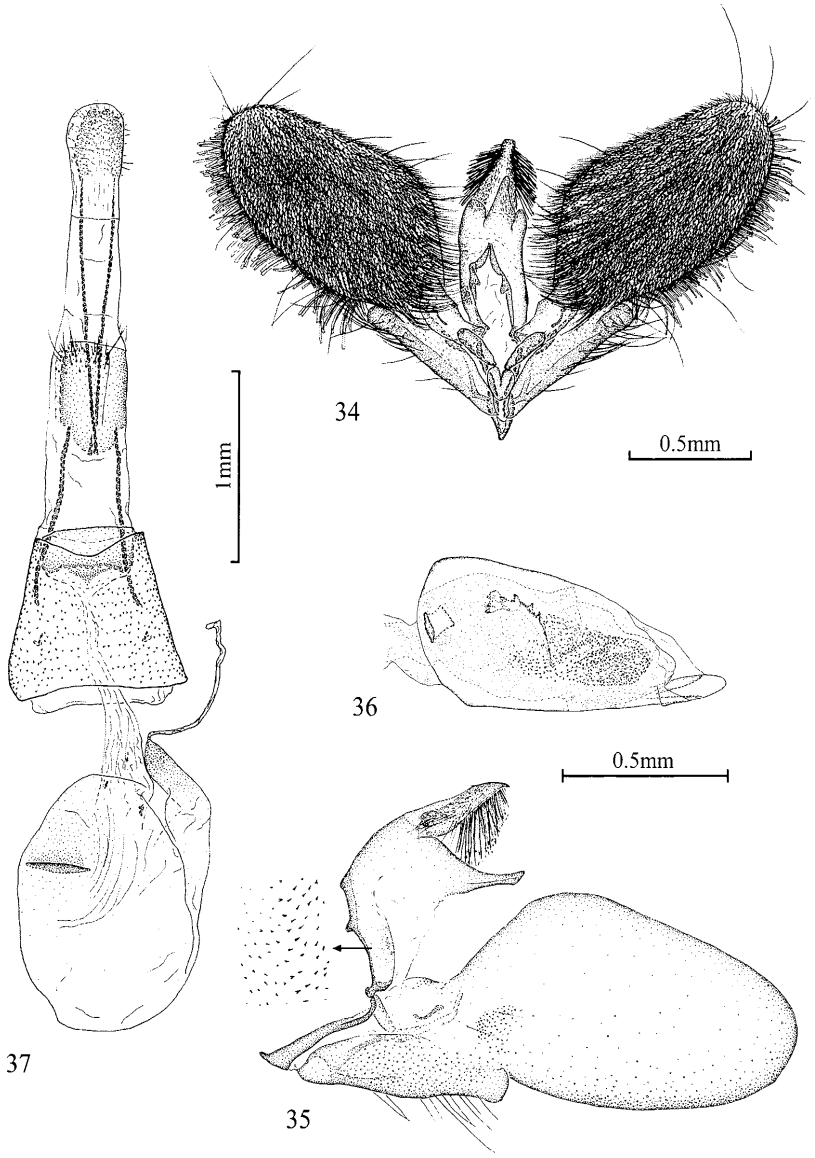

Figs 34-37. *Stathmopoda dorsioculella* n. sp., genitalia. – 34, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted; 35, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar lobes and juxta omitted; 36, aedeagus; 37, ventral view of female.

markings and a mesial pale ocher blotch with brownish black streak present at caudal margin of mesothorax.

Wing markings (Fig. 4). Forewing pale ocher; costa brownish black, paler towards apex; a brownish black fascia at base; six streaks; first and second streaks from base to 1/3 of costa and from near base of dorsum to middle of CuP, brownish black, broad; third, fourth and fifth streaks from first streak to apex of wing, to near tornus and along CuP, brown, narrow, sometimes obscure; third streak connected with end of fourth streak by brown blotch; sixth streak from second streak to middle of dorsum, brown, narrow; cilia ocher to pale fuscous, brownish black at apex of wing. Hindwing pale fuscous; cilia ocher to pale fuscous.

Wing venation (Figs 13-14). Forewing, costal fold present at about middle in male. Sc connected with costal margin of wing at basal 1/3. R_1 running from about distal 1/8 of cell; R_3 and R_4 from upper angle of cell. M_2 from

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lower angle of cell. CuA1 rudimentary, present only near dorsum. 1A+2A running to about 2/5 of dorsum. Hindwing 6/7 as long as forewing.

Legs dorsally ocher, ventrally white; fore-femur ventrally brown; fore-tibia ventrally brownish black; brownish black spot occupying area around connection of mid-femur and -tibia; mid-tibia dorsally with verticillbristles at middle and apex, brown and pale ocher, respectively; hind-tibia with dorsally pale fuscous verticillbristles at about 1/3, 2/3 and apex; first to fourth segments of hind-tarsus brownish black at apex, with verticillbristles at apex of first and second segments. Abdomen dorsally pale fuscous, ventrally white; spine row of abdominal terga present on second to seventh segments in male, second to sixth in female.

Male genitalia (Figs 34-36). Uncus stout, tapering caudally, with blunt apex; setae occurring laterally. Gnathos narrow, shorter than uncus, with round apex. Tegumen dorsocephalically with a pair of small projections; many microspines present on lateral surface near connection of tegumen and valva. Valva narrowest near base, with round apex; costa slightly round dorsally, with some long setae; cucullus very large, about 3.5 times as long as uncus, oval, dorsally weakly angled at basal 3/10 of cucullus, with numerous setae on inner surface; sacculus sclerotized, apically round, ventrally with setae. Vinculum elongate; saccus 1/3 length of uncus and blunt cephalically. Juxta oval, bilobate. Anellar lobes developed, narrowly oval, weakly sclerotized, with setae on surface. Aedeagus about three times as long as uncus, stout, tapering towards apex; numerous triangular spicules present on vesica; more than seven short spiniform cornuti arranged on vesica, joined with each other at base; sclerotized structure present near base, subrectangular and thin; apical patch of stimuli present near apex of aedeagus, 1/5 length of aedeagus, broad, with round apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 37). Seventh sternum with emarginate caudal margin. Papillae anales longer than wide, weakly sclerotized, dorsally with many short and long setae; joint membrane between papillae anales and eighth abdominal segment twice as long as papillae anales. Eighth abdominal segment sclerotized except laterally, cephalodorsally round, with short and long setae arranged along caudal margin. Apophysis posterioris long; apophysis anterioris about 2/3 times as long as apophysis posterioris. Ostium bursae subrectangular, with microsetae on inner surface; triangular sclerotized part present near cephalic margin. Ductus bursae shorter than length of corpus bursae, narrow, wrinkled, with some spinose lamellae near connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Signum situated at caudal 1/3 of corpus bursae, with serrate margin; some sparse microspines present around signum. Ductus seminalis originating from near cephalic margin of corpus bursae, stout, apically with microspines.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, Takatsuka-Town 70m, Toyohashi-City, Aichi-Pref., Japan, 7. ix. 2012, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 14010), deposited in KGU. PARATYPES, JAPAN. Honshu: 1♀, Izu, Ito-City, Shizuoka-Pref., 30. viii. 1975, S. Issiki (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11165, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 14003); 1♂, Kosema-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 16. ix. 2004, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 12100); 1♂, Ichinohara, Inabe-Town, Mie-Pref., 8. ix. 1986, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 10073, 1♂ Wing sl. no. 13055). 1♀, Kanigaike, Usa-Town, Tosa-City, Kochi-Pref., Shikoku, 11. ix. 2009, Y. Manabe. Ryukyu Islands: 1♀, Mt. Akatsuchi, Amami-oshuma Is., Kagoshima-Pref., 8. ix. 2012, S. Sameshima (Light trap) (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 12088, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 13054); 1♀, Mt. Yuwan-dake, Amami-oshuma Is., Kagoshima-Pref., 18. xi. 2012, S. Sameshima and K. Tsuda (Light trap).

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku and Ryukyu Islands (Amami-oshima Island).

Host plants. Unknown.

Biology. Scarcely known. Adults were collected in August to September and November at least.

Etymology. Dorsum (Latin) = back. Oculus (Latin) = eye. The specific name, *dorsioculella*, derives from the eye-shaped marking which consists of a dorsal pale ocher blotch with a brownish black streak on the mesothorax (Fig. 8).

Remarks. Though this new species superficially differs from other species of the *S. pedella* species-group, it nevertheless has the typical genital characters of this group. Thus this species is included in this group.

Stathmopoda sericicola n. sp.

[Japanese name: Suji-boso-maikoga]

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., *S. pedella* and *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. but can be distinguished by the presence of a basal blotch and streaks on the forewing. This species is also very similar to *S. centihasta* n. sp. and *S. stimulata* but can be distinguished by the thorax and forewing markings. In this species, the pair of brownish black blotches are absent from the middle of the thorax. The apical brownish black streak is broader, interrupted by the fascia, and forming a blotch-like marking. In contrast, *S. centihasta* and *S. stimulata*, a pair of brownish black

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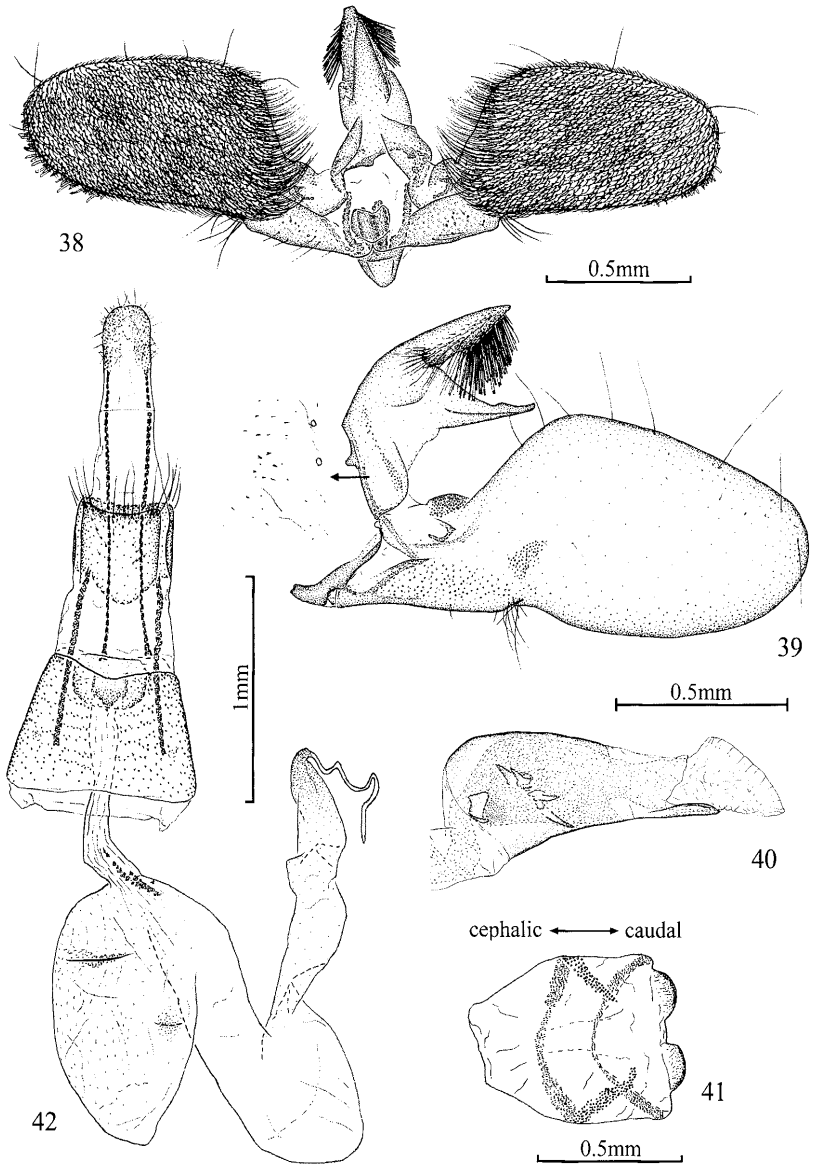

Figs 38-42. *Stathmopoda sericicola* n. sp., genitalia. – 38, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted; 39, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar lobes and juxta omitted; 40, aedeagus; 41, dorsal view of eighth abdominal segment of male, some setae of a pair of caudal projections omitted; 42, ventral view of female.

blotches are present in the middle of the thorax. The apical streak is very narrow, long and connected with the fascia.

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the following characters. A pair of semicircular caudal projections is present on the dorsal side of the eighth abdominal segment of the male. Many microspines are present on the lateral surface of the tegumen near the connection of tegumen and valva, and the apex of the sacculus is blunt. Two signa are present, one twice as long as the other.

Description. Wing expanse 14.0-17.0 mm. Forewing length 6.5-8.2 mm. Labial palpus pale ocher, ventrally white, dorsally with brownish black patch around connection of first and second segments; third segment sometimes dorsally darkened towards apex. Antenna

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ocher, sometimes dorsally brownish black; scape dorsally brownish black. Vertex ocher; frons white; occiput pale ocher, with brownish black cephalic margin. Tegula pale ocher, with brownish black blotch near base and apex. Thorax pale ocher, with three brownish black arched fasciae at cephalic margin, cephalic 2/5 and middle of mesothorax; brownish black blotch present at caudal margin of mesothorax.

Wing markings (Fig. 5). Forewing pale ocher; costa brownish black; four brownish black streaks radiating; first streak from middle of base to 3/10 of costa; second streak along CuP; third streak from near base to 1/4 of dorsum; fourth streak near apex of forewing, broad; three brownish black blotches present near base, at 2/5 on subcosta, at 2/3 on tornus and near apex; second blotch connected with third blotch by a brownish black streak; third blotch almost lozenge shaped; cilia ocher to pale fuscous, brownish black at apex of wing. Hindwing and cilia pale fuscous.

Wing venation (Figs 15-16). Forewing, costal fold present at about 3/7 in male, small. Sc connected with costal margin of wing at basal 2/7. R_1 running from about distal 1/7 of cell; R_3 from upper angle of cell; R_4 and R_5 in common with R_3. M_2 and M_3 from lower angle of cell. CuA1 absent. 1A+2A running to about 4/9 of dorsum. Hindwing 5/6 as long as forewing.

Legs dorsally ocher, ventrally white; fore-femur to first segment of tarsus ventrally brownish black; brownish black spot occupying area around connection of mid-femur and -tibia; mid-tibia dorsally with verticillbristles at middle and apex; first and second segments of mid-tarsus dorsally brownish black in apical half; hind-tibia with ocher to brown verticillbristles at about 1/3, 2/3 and apex; hind-tarsus dorsally yellow, brownish black near apex of each segment, with ocher to yellow verticillbristles at apices of first to third segments. Abdomen dorsally pale fuscous, dorsally with pale ocher caudal margin to each segment; ventrally white; spines of abdominal terga present on second to seventh segments, sometimes second to six in female.

Male genitalia (Figs 38-41). A pair of semicircular caudal projections present on dorsal side of membranous eighth abdominal segment, weakly sclerotized; setae occurring at caudal margin. Uncus stout, tapering caudally, with truncate apex; setae occurring on lateral side. Gnathos slightly longer than uncus, with blunt apex. Tegumen dorsocephalically with a pair of small projections; many microspines present on lateral surface near connection of tegumen and valva. Valva narrowest near base, with round apex; costa round dorsally, with some setae; cucullus very large, oval, dorsally weakly angled near base, about three times as long as uncus, with numerous setae on inner surface; sacculus sclerotized, apically blunt, ventrally with setae. Vinculum elongate; saccus 1/3 length of uncus and round cephalically. Juxta subrectangular. Anellar lobes developed, narrowly oval, weakly sclerotized, with setae on surface. Aedeagus about 3.5 times as long as uncus; four spiniform cornuti present on vesica; sclerotized structure present near base, subrectangular and thin; apical patch of stimuli present near apex of aedeagus, 1/3 length of aedeagus, with round apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 42). Seventh sternum with slightly emarginate caudal margin. Papillae anales slightly longer than wide, weakly sclerotized, dorsally with many short and long setae; joint membrane between papillae anales and eighth abdominal segment longer than papillae anales. Eighth abdominal segment sclerotized except laterally, cephalodorsally round, with short and long setae arranged along caudal margin. Apophyses posteriores long; apophyses anteriores about 5/9 times as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae rectangular, with a pair of folds; microspines present on inner surface; triangular sclerotized part present near cephalic margin. Ductus bursae as long as length of corpus bursae, with some spinose lamellae and wrinkled near connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Corpus bursae with two signa, situated near caudal margin and 4/7 of corpus bursae, narrowly crescent-shaped, with serrate margin; sparse microspines present around signa; first signum twice as long as second. Bulla originating from caudal margin of corpus bursae. Ductus seminalis assimilated with bulla, stout, apically with microspines.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, Mt. Hoyoshi-dake, Kimotsuki-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., Kyushu, Japan, 28. iv. 2013, T. Terada (Light trap) (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 14007), deposited in KGU. PARATYPES, JAPAN. Honshu: 2♂, Kii-oshima Island, Kushimoto-Town, Wakayama-Pref., 30. iv. 1954, A. Mutuura (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11166); 1♀, Esuzaki, Susami-Town, Wakayama-Pref., 3. v. 1986 (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11171). 1♀, Uwajima, Ehime-Pref., Shikoku, em. 3. vii. 1972, ex Gall of aphid on *Neolitsea sericea*, F. Komai (1♀ Gen. sl. no. KY-99). Kyushu: 2♂, Mt. Nakayama 540m, Tara-Town, Saga-Pref., 19. v. 2001, T. Yamauchi (Light trap) (2♂ Gen. sl. no. 11163, 11170); 1♀, Mt. Hoyoshi-dake, Kimotsuki-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., 21. v. 2000, Y. Sakamaki (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11029, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 11173); 3♂, Ditto, 28. iv. 2013, K. Tsuda; 2♂, Ditto, 28. iv. 2013, T. Terada (Light trap) (2♂ Wing sl. no. 13122, 14001).

Distribution. Japan: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Host plants. *Neolitsea sericea* (Blume) Koizumi

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(Laureaceae).

Biology. Scarcely known. Adults emerge in July, and were collected from April to May at least. Larvae are found from aphid galls.

Etymology. The specific name, *sericicola*, derives from the name of the host plant, *sericea*.

Remarks. The larva of this new species was found from the gall of an aphid. However, it is unclear whether the larva causes injury to the aphid. For a detailed biology of the larva, further investigation is necessary.

Stathmopoda centihasta n. sp.

[Japanese name: Hida-nashi-oo-maikoga]

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., *S. pedella* and *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. but can be distinguished by the presence of a basal blotch and streaks on the forewing. This species is also very similar to *S. sericicola* n. sp. and *S. stimulata* but can be distinguished by the thorax and forewing markings, and the costal fold of the male hindwing. In this species, a pair of brownish black blotches is present at the middle of the thorax. The apical streak of the forewing is very narrow and connected with the fascia. The costal fold of the male hindwing is absent. In contrast, *S. sericicola* n. sp., lacks the pair of brownish black blotches at the middle of the thorax. The apical streak is broader, interrupted by the fascia, forming a blotch-like marking. In *S. stimulata*, a costal fold is present.

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other member of the species-group by the following characters. The tuft of club-shaped setae is present on the eighth abdominal segment of the male, and the head of club-shaped setae is slender with an acute apex. The cucullus is oval and weakly angled at 3/4 of the dorsal margin, and two to five spiniform cornuti are present in the aedeagus. The apical area of the ductus seminalis is triangular and very stout.

Description. Wing expanse 14.5-15.3 mm. Forewing length 6.4-8.1 mm. Labial palpus pale ocher, ventrally white, dorsally with a brownish black patch around connection of first and second segments. Antenna pale ocher to ocher; scape dorsally pale fuscous to fuscous. Vertex pale ocher; frons white; occiput pale ocher, with cephalic brownish black margin. Tegula pale ocher, with brownish black fascia near cephalic margin and brownish black apex. Thorax pale ocher; a pair of brownish black spots present at caudal margin of prothorax; some obscure brownish black spots present near cephalic margin of mesothorax; a pair of brownish black blotches present at middle; brownish black spot present at caudal margin of mesothorax.

Wing markings (Fig. 6). Forewing pale ocher; costa brownish black, paler towards apex; three brownish black blotches present near base, 1/3 and 3/5 of wing; first and second blotches oval; third blotch subtriangular, paler toward costa; second and third fasciae of forewing sometimes with gray scales; five streaks radiating; first streak from base to 3/10 of costa, brownish black; second streak along caudal half of CuP, connected with second blotch, dark brown; third streak from near base of dorsum to middle of CuP, connected with second streak, brownish black; fourth streak from third blotch to apex, dark brown to brownish black; fifth streak near apex, along dorsum, short, dark brown to brownish black; cilia ocher to pale fuscous, brownish black at apex of wing. Hindwing and cilia pale fuscous.

Wing venation (Fig. 17). Forewing, costal fold of male forewing absent. R_1 running from distal 1/10 of cell; R_3 from upper angle of cell; R_4 and R_5 in common with R_3. M_2 and M_3 arising from lower angle of cell. 1A+2A running to about 2/5. Hindwing 5/6 as long as forewing; 8-veined.

Legs dorsally ocher, ventrally white; fore-femur and tibia ventrally brownish black; first segment of fore-tarsus with brownish black apex; mid-tibia dorsally brownish black in basal half, with verticillbristles at middle and apex; first segment of mid-tarsus with brownish black apex; hind-tibia dorsally with pale fuscous to brownish black verticillbristles at 1/3, 2/3 and apex; each segment of hind-tarsus with brownish black apex; first to third segment with pale fuscous verticillbristles at apices. Abdomen dorsally pale fuscous to fuscous, ventrally white; spines of abdominal terga present on second to seventh segments in male, second to sixth segments in female.

Male genitalia (Figs 43-46). Membranous eighth abdominal segment dorsally with tuft of club-shaped setae; head of club-shaped setae slender, apically acute. Uncus tapering caudally, with truncate apex; setae occurring laterally. Gnathos shorter than uncus. Tegumen dorsocephalically with a pair of small projections. Valva narrowest near base, with round apex; costa nearly flat dorsally, with some long setae; cucullus very large, oval, dorsally weakly angled at 3/4, 3.5 times as long as uncus, dorsally weakly angled near base, with numerous setae on inner surface; sacculus sclerotized, apically obscure, ventrally with setae. Vinculum elongate; saccus 1/4 length of uncus and round cephalically. Juxta trapezoidal. Anellar lobes developed, narrowly oval, weakly sclerotized, with setae on surface. Aedeagus about three

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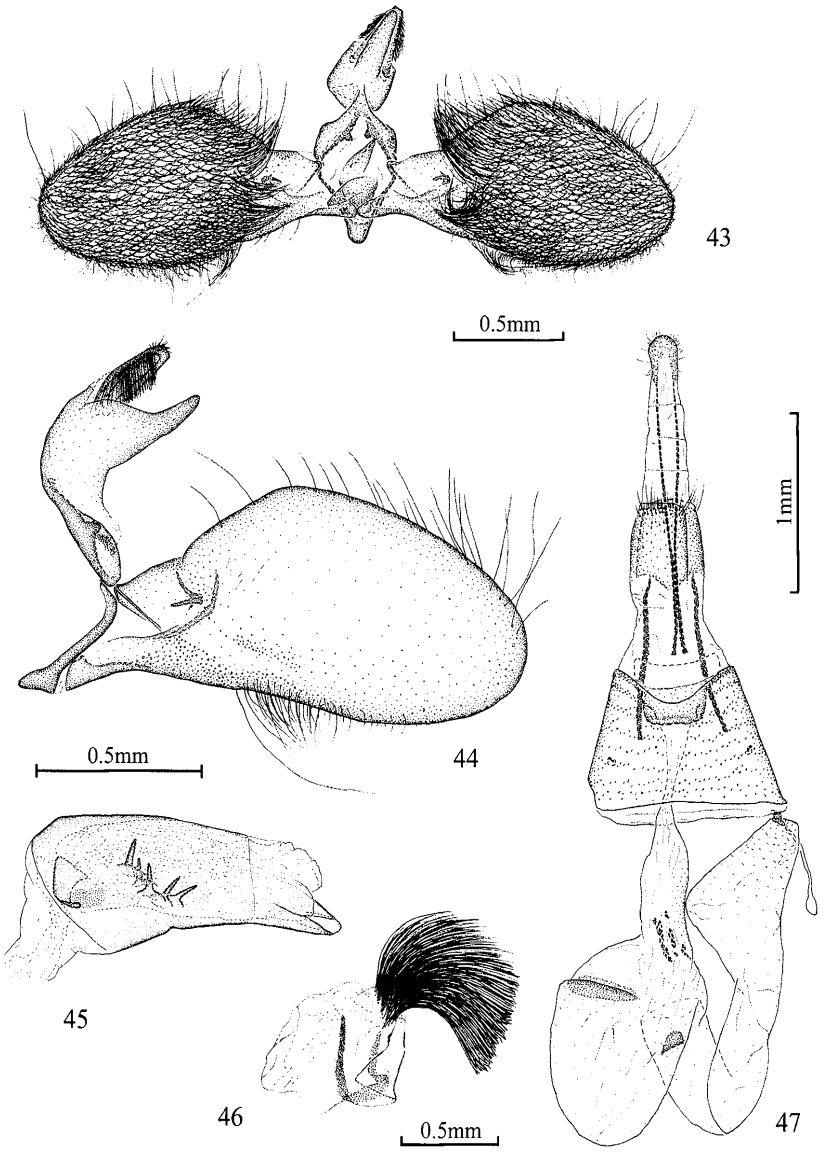

Figs 43-47. *Stathmopoda centihasta* n. sp., genitalia. – 43, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted; 44, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar lobes and juxta omitted; 45, aedeagus; 46, lateral view of eighth abdominal segment of male; 47, ventral view of female.

times as long as uncus; two to five spiniform cornuti arranged on vesica; sclerotized structure present near base, subrectangular and thin; apical patch of stimuli present at apex of aedeagus, 1/4 length of aedeagus, with round apex.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Seventh sternum with emarginate caudal margin. Papillae anales slightly longer than wide, weakly sclerotized, dorsally with many short and long setae; joint membrane between papillae anales and eighth abdominal segment very long, three times as long as papillae anales. Eighth abdominal segment sclerotized except laterally, cephalodorsally subtriangular, with short and long setae arranged along caudal margin. Apophyses posteriores long; apophyses anteriores about 3/5 as long as apophyses posteriores. Ostium bursae subrectangular, with a pair of lateral folds. Ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae, with some spinose lamellae near connection of ductus and corpus

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bursae. Corpus bursae with two signa, situated at about caudal 1/3 and middle of corpus bursae, with serrate margins; sparse microspines present around signa; first signum more than twice as long as second. Ductus seminalis originating from near caudal margin of corpus bursae, very stout and triangular near apex, apically with microspines.

Type material. HOLOTYPE ♂, Hachigamine, Sakai-City, Osaka-Pref., Honshu, Japan, 31. vii. 1998, T. Ohno (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 13060), deposited in OPU. PARATYPES, JAPAN. Honshu: 1♂, Asagiri-kogen, Hujinomiya-City, Shizuoka-Pref., 1. viii.1994, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 12094, 1♂ Wing sl. no. 13007); 1♂, Shimonogou, Isobe-Town, Mie-Pref., A. Nakayama, 27. vii. 2009 (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 12096); 1♂, Ditto, A. Nakayama, 14. x. 2010 (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 12093); 1♂, Mt. Ohto, Tanabe-City, Wakayama-Pref., 22. vii. 1998 (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 13015). 1♀, Omuta-City, Fukuoka-Pref., Kyushu, 14. vii. 1977, collector unknown (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 13008, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 13131).

Distribution. Japan: Honshu and Kyushu.

Host plants. Unknown.

Biology. Scarcely known. Adults were collected in July to August and October.

Etymology. Centum (Latin) = hundred. Hasta (Latin) = spear. The specific name, *centihasta*, derives from many spear-shaped setae, which constitute the tuft of club-shaped setae with acute apex on the membranous eighth abdominal segment in the male (Fig. 46).

Remarks. The female genitalia of this species are similar to those of *S. grandisella* Sinev, 1995, but can be distinguished by the apical triangular area of the ductus seminalis.

This species is might be closely related to *S. hexatyla* Meyrick, 1907 and *S. stimulata* because the club-shaped setae on the eighth abdominal segment in the male are shared.

Stathmopoda stimulata Meyrick, 1913

[Japanese name: Oo-maikoga]

Stathmopoda stimulata Meyrick, 1913: 84.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to, *S. pullicuneata* n. sp., *S. pedella* and *S. atridorsalis* n. sp. but can be distinguished by the presence of a basal blotch and streaks on the forewing. This species is also very similar to *S. sericicola* n. sp. and *S. centihasta* but can be distinguished by the forewing markings and the costal fold of the male hindwing. In this species, the apical streak on the forewing is very narrow and connected with the fascia. A costal fold is present on the male hindwing. In contrast, *S. sericicola* n. sp., the apical streak is broader, interrupted by the fascia, and forming a blotch-like marking. In *S. centihasta*, the costal fold is absent.

In the genitalia, this species can be distinguished from other members of the species-group by the following characters. The tuft of club-shaped setae is present on the eighth abdominal segment of the male, and the head of the club-shaped setae is stout with a round apex. The cucullus is trapezoidal, and four spiniform cornuti are present. There are no spinose lamellae on the ductus bursae. The ductus seminalis is short.

Description. Wing expanse 11.5-18.4 mm. Forewing length 5.4-8.7 mm. Very similar to *S. centihasta*, but differing in the following characters. Vertex pale ocher to ocher; occiput sometimes brownish black, with pale ocher caudal margin. Sometimes caudal margin of prothorax brown; two pairs of brownish black blotches present at middle and caudal 1/3 of mesothorax.

Wing markings (Fig. 7). Fourth streak of forewing running from second blotch to apex, weakly connected with second blotch.

Wing venation (Figs 18-19). Forewing, 1A+2A running to about 1/3 of dorsum in male. Hindwing, costal fold present near base to 2/3, with pouch around middle of costa in male. M_3, and CuA_1 stalked, in common with CuA_2 in male.

Male genitalia (Figs 48-51). Head of club-shaped setae stout, apically round. A pair of caudal crescent-shaped projections on dorsal side of membranous eighth abdominal segment, weakly sclerotized; some setae occurring at caudal margin. Gnathos narrow, slightly longer than uncus. Valva, costa round dorsally; cucullus trapezoidal, twice as long as uncus. Aedeagus with four short spiniform cornuti; apical patch of stimuli 3/10 length of aedeagus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Ductus bursae 1/2 length of corpus bursae, wrinkled around connection of ductus and corpus bursae. Corpus bursae with two signa, situated at around middle of corpus bursae; sometimes one signum longer than the other. Ductus seminalis originating from caudal margin of corpus bursae, short.

Specimens examined. JAPAN. 2♀, Shiriuchi, Oshima, Hokkaido, 6. viii. 1976, T. Kumata. Honshu: 1♂, Imure-Town, Toyohashi-City, Aichi-Pref., 23. vii. 1996, T. Mano; 1♀, Ishimaki-Town, Toyohashi-City, Aichi-Pref., 10. viii. 1997, T. Mano; 1♀, Yahagi-riv., Sunada-Town, Toyota-City, Aichi-Pref., 21. viii. 1997, T. Mano

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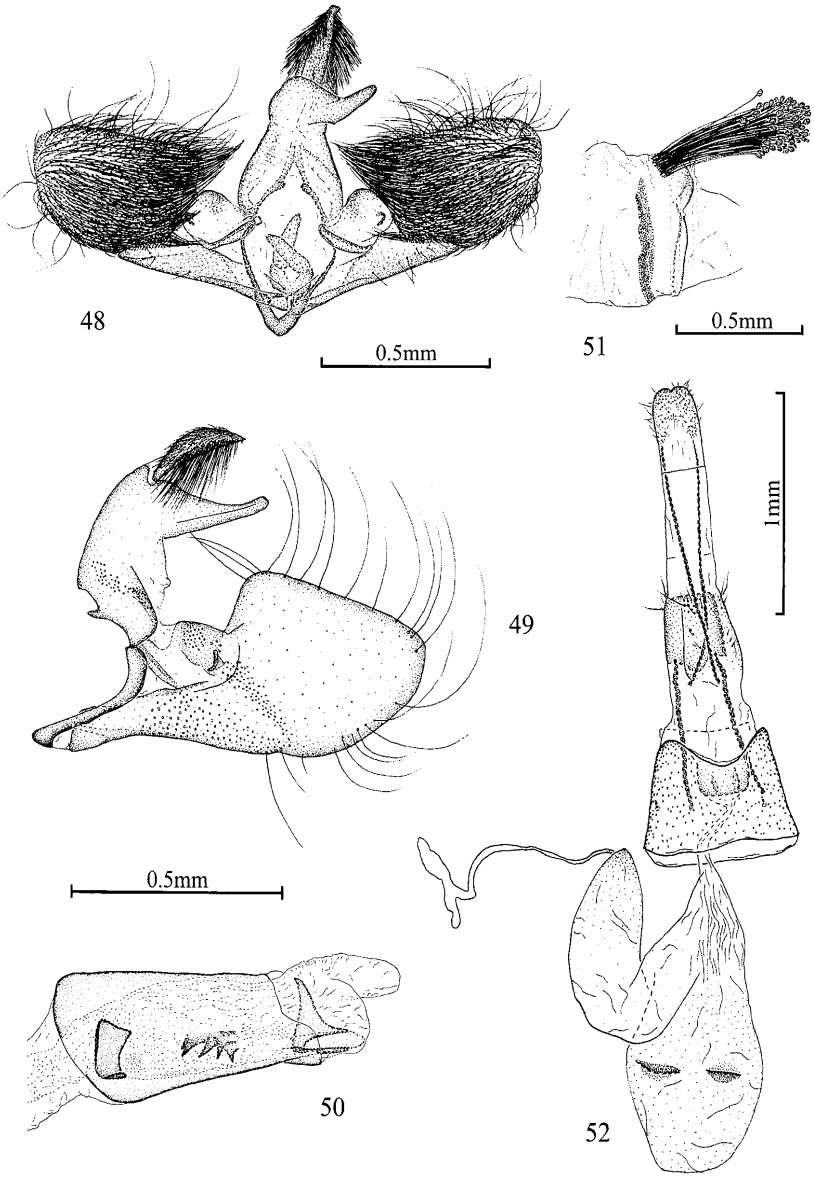

Figs 48-52. *Stathmopoda stimulata*, genitalia. – 48, Caudal view of male, aedeagus omitted; 49, lateral view of male, aedeagus, anellar lobes and juxta omitted; 50, aedeagus; 51, lateral view of eighth abdominal segment of male, some setae of a pair of caudal projections omitted; 52, ventral view of female.

(1♀ Gen. sl. no. 10056); 1♀, Yamatodani, Odai-Town, Mie-Pref., 19. viii. 1988, T. Mano; 1♂, Asakayama-Town, Kameyama-City, Mie-Pref., 28. vii. 2007, T. Mano; 1♀, Shimonogou, Isobe-Town, Mie-Pref., 30. viii. 2010, A. Nakayama (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 12092); 1♀, Ditto, 4. ix. 2010, A. Nakayama (1♀Gen. sl. no. 12095); 1♂, Mikisaki, Mikisato-Town, Owase-City, Mie-Pref., 1. vi. 2002, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 10055); 1♂, Daisenji, Daisen-Town, Tottori-Pref., 11. vii. 2001, I. Ohshima. Shikoku: 3♀, Nishitosa, Shimanto-City, Kochi-Pref., 23. viii. 2002, T. Mano; 1♂ 2♀, Usa-Town, Tosa-City, Kochi-Pref., 25. viii. 2008, Y. Manabe; Mt. Yokokura, Ochi-Town, Kochi-Pref., 27. vi. 2009, Y. Manabe. Kyushu: 1♀, Shitaru, Tsushima Is., Nagasaki-Pref., 4. vii. 2008, T. Mano; 1♀, Uchizume, Sata-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., 9. vi. 2001, K. Tsuda (Light trap) (1♀, Gen. sl. no. 11162); 2♂, Shibushi, Shibushi-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., em. 16, 18. iv. 2009, ex Fruit of *Cinnamomum tenuifolium*, E. Hayashi; 1♂ 1♀, Mt. Shibi, Satsuma-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., 29-30. vii. 2011,

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R. Tobimatsu (Light trap) (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11153, 1♂ Wing sl. no. 11127); 2♂ 14♀, Ditto, 28. vii. 2012, T. Terada (Light trap) (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 14012); 1♀, Ditto, 28. vii. 2012, K. Tsuda (Light trap); 1♀, Korimoto, Kagoshima-City, Kagoshima-Pref., 10. ix. 1999, M. Kubo; 1♀, Ditto, 7. vii. 2012, T. Terada; 1♂, Ditto, 4. ix. 2013, T. Terada (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 14011); 3♀, Kinkowan-park, Kagoshima-City, Kagoshima-Pref., 4, 15. viii. 2012, T. Terada; 1♂, Gorogamoto, Uchinoura-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., 9. viii. 2001, K. Tsuda (Light trap) (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11028, 1♂ Wing sl. no. 11143); 1♂, Kaigata, Tarumizu-City, Kagoshima-Pref., 3. ix. 2011, Y. Sakamaki (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11158); 1♂, Mt. Takakuma, Tarumizu-City, Kagoshima-Pref., 7. ix. 2013, T. Terada (Light trap); 1♂, Ditto, 7. ix. 2013, K. Tsuda (Light trap); 1♂ 1♀, Mt. Hoyoshi, Kimotsuki-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., 17. vii. 2001, K. Tsuda (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 11026, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 11151); 1♀, Satahetsuka, Minamiosumi-Town, Kagoshima-Pref., 9-10. vii. 2011, T. Terada (Light trap); 1♂, Ditto, 26. viii. 2011, R. Tobimatsu (Light trap). Ryukyu Islands: 1♀, Onoaida, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima-Pref., 4. ix. 1979, K. Yasuda; 1♀, Oko-rindo 600m, Yakushima Is., Kagoshima-Pref., 29. vii. 2013, T. Terada (Light trap); 1♀, Mt. Yuwan-dake (Light trap), Amami-oshima Is., Kagoshima-Pref., 11. ix. 2012, S. Sameshima (Light trap); 1♀, Yona, Okinawa-honto Is., 21. iii. 2002, K. Sugisima (Light trap); 1♀, Henoki, Kunigami-vill., Okinawa-honto Is., 7. vii. 2010, T. Terada (Light trap) (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 11027, 1♀ Wing sl. no. 11130); 1♀, Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., 22-23, ii. 2002, T. Mano (1♀ Gen. sl. no. 10051); 1♀, Komi, Iriomote Is., Taketomi-Town, 14. iii. 2011, T. Terada (Light trap); 1♂ 5♀, Mt. Donan, Yonaguni Is., 13, 14. ii. 1993, T. Mano (1♂ Gen. sl. no. 10050); 3♀, Mandabaru-park, Yonaguni Is., 28, 30. v. 2013, T. Terada (Light trap). 3♂ 2♀, Nanshan, Nantou, TAIWAN, 7. viii. 1994, T. Mano. 1♂, Mersing, Johor, Endau Rompin, Taman Negara, MALAYSIA, 13-17. v. 2005, U. Jinbo. 1♂, Gunung Makaroewa 800m, Bantimurung NP Sulawesi, INDONESIA, 8. iv. 2010, A. Miyano. 1♂ 2♀, Ba Be, Bac Kan Prov., VIET NAM, 1-5. v. 2006, T. Mano.

Distribution. Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and Ryukyu Islands (Yakushima Is., Amami-oshima Is., Okinawa-honto Is., Ishigaki Is., Iriomote Is., Yonaguni Is.). Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Viet Nam. India, Sri Lanka and western China (Kasy, 1973). Thailand and Brunei (Robinson *et al.*, 1994). Coastal China and Korea (Sinev, 1999).

Host plants. *Cinnamomum tenuifolium* (Makino) Sugim. (Lauraceae).

Biology. Scarcely known. Adults emerge in April, and were collected from February to September. The larvae feed on the fruit of the host plant.

Remarks. In the male of this species, the costa of the hindwing folds and forms a pouch around the middle of the costa (Fig. 18). This character is unique in the genus.

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摘　要

日本産*Stathmopoda pedella*種群の再検討（鱗翅目：ニセマイコガ科）（寺田　剛）

奥（2003）の*Stathmopoda* sp. 1とこれに近縁であると考えられる種について検討し，*S. pedella*種群を認めた．また，5新種フトオビマイコガ（*S. pullicuneata* n. sp.），セグロフトオビマイコガ（新称）（*S. atridorsalis* n. sp.），ネグロマイコガ（新称）（*S. dorsioculella* n. sp.），スジボソマイコガ（新称）（*S. sericicola* n. sp.），ヒダナシオオマイコガ（新称）（*S. centihasta* n. sp.）を含む本種群の日本産7種について記載および再記載を行った．さらに7種について成虫の外見的特徴，翅脈，雌雄交尾器を図示し，比較した．日本産の*S. pedella*種群は外見的には胸部や前翅の斑紋，後翅の前縁ひだの有無で識別できるが，オオマイコガとヒダナシオオマイコガの雌は外見での識別が困難である．本種群の分布，幼虫の食性に関しては情報が不足しており，さらに調査が必要である．

1. *Stathmopoda pullicuneata* n. sp. フトオビマイコガ（Figs 1, 9, 20-24）

開張7.3-14.2 mm．前翅長3.5-6.6 mm．胸部および前翅は黄土色であり，中胸前縁，1/4，中央にアーチ状の黒褐色帯が走る．前翅基部，1/3，2/3に黒褐色帯が走り，前翅1/3の帯の前縁付近と中央から黒褐色条が走り，前者は翅頂付近まで達する．雄の腹部第8節背面に毛束がある．雄交尾器の挿入器には短いコルヌツスが6つ程度ある．雌交尾器の交尾嚢に1つのシグヌムがあり，ドゥクツス・セミナリスにはブラが発達する．成虫は6-8月に採集されている．本種は奥（2003）によってフトオビマイコガ*Stathmopoda* sp. 1として記録され，寺田・坂巻（2013）においても未同定種として扱われている．中国から記載された*S. neohexatyla* Li and Wang, 2002に酷似するが，雄交尾器の挿入器にコルヌツスが無い点で異なる．分布：本州，四国，九州．寄主植物：不明．

2. *Stathmopoda pedella* (Linnaeus, 1761) キイロオビマイコガ（Figs 2, 10, 25-28）

開張11.1-13.8 mm．前翅長5.1-6.5 mm．フトオビマイコガに似るが，胸部および前翅は黄色であり，胸部前縁は黒褐色である．前翅1/3と2/3の帯は黒褐色条で繋がる．前翅頂には黒褐色の斑紋がある．雄交尾器の挿入器にはコルヌツスが4つある．雌交尾器の交尾嚢に2つのシグヌムがある．成虫は5月と7-8月に採集されている．ヨーロッパでは幼虫は秋に寄主植物の未熟な果実に潜り，主に種子を摂食し，その後地表に降りて繭をつくることが報告されている．分布：北海道，本州，四国；ヨーロッパ，ロシア南東部，北アメリカ．寄主植物：国内では不明．ヨーロッパではハンノキ属2種（カバノキ科）を寄主とすることが知られる．

3. *Stathmopoda atridorsalis* n. sp. セグロフトオビマイコガ（Figs 3, 11-12, 29-33）

開張12.7-15.1 mm．前翅長5.9-6.9 mm．前2種に似るが，胸部は暗褐色であり，中胸後縁は白色である．前翅は明るい黄土色であり，前翅1/3，2/3に暗褐色の斑紋がある．斑紋は暗褐色条によって繋がり，2/3の帯から翅頂にかけて暗褐色条が走るが不明瞭である．雄の腹部第8節背面に三日月状の硬化した構造が1対ある．雄交尾器の挿入器には短いコルヌツスが10以上ある．雌交尾器の交尾嚢に2つのシ

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グヌムがあり，一方が大きい．成虫は7-8月に採集されている．分布：北海道，本州．寄主植物：不明．

4. *Stathmopoda dorsioculella* n. sp. ネグロマイコガ（Figs 4, 8, 13-14, 34-37）

開張13.5-15.6 mm．前翅長7.0-7.5 mm．前翅は明るい黄土色であり，前翅基部に黒褐色帯が走り，後縁基部付近からCuP脈の中央にかけて後縁に沿って黒褐色条が走る．前翅基部から褐色条が3本走り，黒褐色条から褐色条が1本走る．雄交尾器の挿入器には短いコルヌツスが7つ以上あり，基部が融合する．雌交尾器の交尾嚢に1つのシグヌムがあり，ドゥクツス・セミナリスにはブラを欠く．成虫は8-9月に採集されており，奄美大島では11月にも採集されている．分布：本州，四国，奄美大島．寄主植物：不明．

5. *Stathmopoda sericicola* n. sp. スジボソマイコガ（Figs 5, 15-16, 38-42）

開張14.0-17.0 mm．前翅長6.5-8.2 mm．胸部および前翅は明るい黄土色であり，中胸前縁付近，1/4，中央にアーチ状の黒褐色帯が走る．前翅CuP脈上と後縁基部付近からCuP脈の中央にかけて後縁に沿って黒褐色条が走る．前翅基部，2/5，2/3，翅頂付近に黒褐色の斑紋があり，2/5と2/3の斑紋は黒褐色条によって繋がる．雄の腹部第8節背面に半円状の硬化した構造が1対ある．雄交尾器の挿入器にはコルヌツスが4つある．雌交尾器は前種に似る．成虫は4-5月と7月に採集されている．幼虫は寄主植物のアブラムシの虫こぶで見つかる．分布：本州，四国，九州．寄主植物：シロダモ（クスノキ科）．

6. *Stathmopoda centihasta* n. sp. ヒダナシオオマイコガ（Figs 6, 17, 43-47）

開張14.5-15.3 mm．前翅長6.4-8.1 mm．前種に似るが，中胸中央付近に1対の黒褐色の斑紋がある．前翅基部，1/3，3/5に黒褐色の斑紋があり，3/5の斑紋から翅頂にかけて黒褐色条が走る．雄の腹部第8節背面に棍棒状毛の束がある．雄交尾器の挿入器にはコルヌツスが2-5つある．雌交尾器は前2種に似るが，ドゥクツス・セミナリスの先端付近が太くなる点で異なる．成虫は7-8月と10月に採集されている．分布：本州，九州．寄主植物：不明

7. *Stathmopoda stimulata* Meyrick, 1913 オオマイコガ（Figs 7, 18-19, 48-52）

開張11.5-18.4 mm．前翅長5.4-8.7 mm．前2種に似るが雄の後翅に大きな前縁ひだを形成する．前種同様雄の腹部第8節に棍棒状毛の束があるが，前種よりも先端が丸い．雄交尾器の挿入器には短いコルヌツスが4つある．雌交尾器の交尾嚢にラメラを持たず，ドゥクツス・セミナリスは短い．成虫は4-9月に採集されており，琉球諸島では2-3月にも採集されている．幼虫は寄主植物の果実を摂食する．分布：北海道，本州，四国，九州，屋久島，奄美大島，沖縄本島，石垣島，西表島，与那国島；中国，韓国，台湾，ベトナム，タイ，マレーシア，ブルネイ，インドネシア，インド，スリランカ．寄主植物：ヤブニッケイ（クスノキ科）．

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